FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send clamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phess and New York Association Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemnated to the press of the whole country.

The Battle Begins To-Day.

Fire your first shot to-day for an honest

dollar and the honor of our beloved land! The duty to vote this year is universally recognized. The summons to the polls is loud and clear enough to drag forth the veriest old fossil from the rock in which he is embedded.

In this metropolis you cannot vote unless you have registered, and in New York and in Brooklyn to-day is the first opportunity to register. This is as important as the ballot itself, later on.

Get in at the first chance. Get your name on the list to-day, without waiting for some other day when the walking may not b so good. Register, even if by going to register you lose your breakfast or your dinner.

Patriotism summons you. The flag calls upon you to take your place under its unstained folds. Get there to-day!

Honest Congressmen for New Jersey.

The prospect of the election of houestmoney Congressmen in New Jersey is generally good. The National Democrats have put up excellent candidates in several districts where the division of the anti-renudiation vote will work no mischief. For example, in the Eighth district they have nominated ALEXANDER D. Noves of Montclair, whose services to the cause of sound money entitle him to this distinction, and whose special qualifications would make him a notable figure in any Congress wherein financial discussion was important.

It may be said broadly that the course of the leaders of the National Democratic movement in New Jersey has been shaped not only with political skill and energy, but also with a patriotic disinterestedness worthy of high praise. These Democrats are building for the future; but they keep steadily in view the main duty of honest citizenship in the present crisis.

The point of danger in New Jersey this year is the Fourth district, where AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER is running on a free-silver platform against MAHLON PITNEY, the present Republican Congressman. It happens that the Fourth district includes one or two of the few agricultural counties in New Jersey where the farmers have been touched to any extent by the fifty-cent-dollar disease.

Special effort should be devoted to the de teat of CUTLER. The National Democrats have wisely refrained from making any comination in this district. Speaker REED goes to Morristown to-day to help Mr. PIT-MEY, who is one of the most capable and promising of the younger Republicans in the present Congress. The honest-money ocrats of Morris, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren counties can help the common cause likewise by giving their votes directly and fearlessly to MAHLON PITNEY, not as a Republican, but as a man of character and proved ability, who is as true as gold on the main question. CUTLER is a roaring crank, and his election to the next House of Representatives would be scarcely less than a national misfortune.

Is Popocrat Porter Another Fraud? Is the chapter of double dealing, begun by JOHN BOYD THACHER, in connection with

the Popocratic nomination for Governor of New York, to be continued by WILBUR F. PORTER, nominated in THACHER's place? Ur. PORTER's letter of acceptance "fully the deciarations enunciated in the gillfalo platform," a faithful echo of Chiticle, but mit all the choice and the choice but mit all the o; but what sort of beating about the cam is this other passage?

Tak declare myself in favor of bimetallism and for for estoration, by proper legislation, of silver to its tary condition as it existed prior to 1874."

Soper legislation! That is a stereotyped Muse for statesmen who either have no with e idea how to carry out the policy they profess to represent, or who want to betray it. There is no mystery about how to make silver coinage free. If BRYAN were elected, Congress could meet on the afternoon of March 4, 1897, and pass a bill "for the free coinage of silver at the valuation (ratio) of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold," and BRYAN could sign it before night. Before such simplicity how can Mr. Por TER's halting talk of "proper legislation" be anything but evidence of his ignorance

of the question, or an attempt at deceit? This phrase, however, so absurd and unnecessary under the circumstances, begins a sentence which challenges Mr. PORTER's intelligence or good faith, whichever it may be, on a more important point. He wants to "restore silver to its monetary condition as it existed prior to 1873." Before 1873, beginning with 1834, silver was practically demonetized, because the market price of silver made a silver dollar, coined at the old ratio of 16 to 1, worth more than a gold dollar. Nobody brought silver to the Mint to be coined, and silver wasn't used as currency, or as a standard of value of any sort. It was on the shelf, where it had rested thirty-nine years, yet it is to that status to which Mr. PORTER says he would like to restore silver. He wants to put it on the shelf, or, more accurately, to keep it on the shelf. And in order to do that, free coinage will have to be at the ratio, not of 16 to 1, but of 82 to 1.

Either Mr. PORTER is trying to bunco the New York Bryanites, or he is about the most extraordinary ignoramus ever nominated for Governor of New York.

Softly, Softly, Catchee Monkey! The news that the Legislature of British temans ass granted a franchise for a colouial railroad to the Barima gold fields, the territory on which the United States has had reason to feel confident that England would execute no aggressive movement, pending our examination into Engand Venezuela's relative rights thereto, was published day before yesterday. In spite of the rumors and successive reports from English sources that the Venezuela question was in the course of settlement, and that the British Government would sincerely avoid giving the United States any just cause for complaint that the Monroe doctrine has been violated, the process of British absorption of the disputed territory continues actively.

In a book of this year entitled "The Down-

by Major Baden-Powell, of the Thirteenth Hussars, we find a passage relating to the extension of British dominion in foreign countries which makes it unnecessary to apply any harsh criticism of our own to England's conduct in Venezuela. Major BADEN-POWELL's preface contains the key to England's colonial expansion:

"A smile and a stick will carry you through any difficulty in the world, more especially if you act upon the old West Coast motto: 'Softly, softly, catched monkey:

"The expedition, itself well disposed yet deter mined, was at once a smile and a stick. By quietly taking possession of Ashanti it has practically ac-quired the wast Hinterland beyond; it has softly eaught the monkey. And the principle is carried out n various quarters of the world. In Siam, in Venez icla, and up the Nile, England goes softly, softly catching her monkey."

A Western expression, now almost passed away, had it that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." We agree with the conclusion substantially reached by Major BADEN-Powell that any English agreement to refrain from invading disputed territory is no better than waste paper until it is signed, sealed, delivered, and honestly observed. Up to that time, that country of unequal moral profession will go on under the nose of agreement, of understanding, or pretence of friendship or disinterestedness, softly, softly, catching her monkey.

The people of the United States, though, object to England's making a monkey of the American republic of Venezuela.

National Politics and the Judiciary

A peculiarity of the approaching election in this State is the large number of Judges to be chosen in the Second Judicial dis trict, comprising Long Island, Staten Island, and the rural counties on the lower part of the Hudson River. In that district the terms of four Justices of the Supreme Court will expire with the present year, and consequently four new Jusices must be elected. Brooklyn is the chief city in the district, and there the greatest interest is manifested in the respective judiciary tickets.

Instead of nominating the Democratic Judges whose terms are about to expire, which they ought to have done under the circumstances, the Republicans put a straight Republican ticket in the field. The Democratic Convention by a large majority voted down a resolution against nominating any one who was not in sympathy with the Chicago candidates, and then named Justices Brown and CLEMENT to succeed themselves, and Judge STEPHENS of Richmond county and Mr. THOMAS S. MOORE of Brooklyn to fill the other two places. The soundmoney Democrats also nominated these same gentlemen.

Judge BROWN and Judge CLEMENT, however, have declined the nominations. "I cannot support the candidates nominated at the Chicago Convention," writes Judge BROWN, "nor give my adherence to the political principles set forth in the platform adopted by that body." Judge CLEMENT takes substantially the same position.

Entertaining these sentiments, they were bound to refuse the nomination of the Democratic Convention, if the acceptance of that nomination involved an approval on their part of the Chicago platform or an undertaking to support the Chicago nominees. The radical silverite element in Brooklyn insisted that it did, and that no one could properly run for Judge on the Democratic ticket unless he proposed to vote for BRYAN and SEWALL. The conservative element in the party objected to any such test, and prevented the Judiciary Convention from exacting any pledge from the candidates. It seems to have been the view of Mr. HUGH McLAUGHLIN and those who supported him in this movement that men who differed about what was done at Chi cago in the name of the Democracy ought still to be able to work together to keep good Democrats upon the bench.

It is greatly to be regretted that the requisite harmony has proved unattainable. The silverites clamor for Bryanite Judges, and to such an extent that men like Judge Brown feel that it would be dishonorable to accept their support as a candidate of heir faction. Indeed, like many thousands of sterling Democrats all over the country, Judge Brown has announced his intention

of voting for the McKINLEY electors. His decision is only natural when we consider the remarkable attitude of Mr. BRYAN toward the judiciary. Mr. BEYAN would degrade the bench to the level of a political machine. He would pack the Supreme Court to control the determination of particular questions; and he would deprive the Federal Judges of their power to enforce the Federal laws against Populistic violence. No man fit to be a Judge of any court anywhere can possibly approve Mr BRYAN's sentiments on these subjects; and Judge Brown has made it clear that he detests such doorines, and will not tolerate any association of his good name with those who profess them.

Princeton's Revolutionary Record.

In view of the fact that the 150th anniversary of Princeton University is to be celebrated this month, the remarkable part played by the graduates of that institution in the Revolution and Constitution-making period deserves commemoration. A timely article on the subject is contributed by Prof. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN to the October number of the Forum.

The particularly sturdy patriotism dis played by the graduates and undergraduates of Princeton College from the outbreak of the troubles, which culminated in the Revolution, was, no doubt, largely due to the influence of the President, Dr. JOHN WITHER SPOON, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Not only did he sign that instanment, but it was he who at the critical moment inspired his wavering colleagues with the courage to take the decisive step. We are reminded that WITH-ERSPOON was afterward a member of the Secret Committee of Congress, of the Board of War, of the Committee of Finance, and of the Committee to Procure Supplies. It is less generally known that famous resolutions, pledging "life, fortune, and sacred honor" to the country's need, published in Mecklenburg county, N. C., one year before the Declaration of Independence was signed, were written by EPHRAIM BREVARD, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1768, assisted by two other Princeton graduates of the class of 1766. Three other graduates of Princeton had churches in North Carolina, from whose congregations went forth the so-called "Regulators" who confronted the troops of Governor THYON. THOMAS MEL-VILLE, another graduate, was one of the famous "Tea Party" in Boston harbor. The Rev. JOHN CHAIGHEAD, a graduate of the class of 1763, who was settled as pastor of the Rocky Spring church near Chambersburg, Pa., preached a sermon at the beginning of the war for the purpose of inciting those who heard him

to enlist in the cause of their country's in-

dependence. At the conclusion of his dis-

a Captain's uniform of the Continental army; all the men of the congregation sprang to their feet in response to his appeal and marched forth from the Cumberland Valley with the fighting dominie at their head. Dr. Robert Cooper, a classmate of Dr. CRAIGHEAD's and pastor of the Middle Spring church in Pennsylvania, also enlisted and for a time was Captain of a company. We need not say that the battle of Prince ton brought the college as well as the town into intimate historical association with one of the most important conflicts of the war. The retreating British forces occupied Nassau Hall, the main college building, but were presently compelled to surrender. It was in the same Nassau Hall that the Congress of the Confederation was assembled on Oct. 1, 1783, when the news of the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain was announced.

In the Constitutional Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787 Princeton played a leading part. The fifty-five mem bers of that body comprised nine graduates of Princeton, while there were only four from Yale and but three from Harvard. It is not by their numbers, however, that the weight and influence of Princeton graduates in that momentous conclave can be measured. It will be recalled that two plans were originally proposed in the Convention; one, introduced by RAN-DOLPH, and known as the Virginia or large State plan, embodied substantially the ideas of Madison, a graduate of Prince ton and a pupil of WITHERSPOON. The other, or small State plan, was conceived by PATERSON, also a graduate of Princeton and at that time Governor of New Jersey. Over these two propositions the members of the Convention contended without any prospect of agreement until a compromise, in most repects identical with the plan finally adopted, was suggested by SHERMAN and ELLSWORTH, ably seconded by DAVIE of Georgia. ELLSWORTH and DAVIE were Princeton graduates of the classes of 1766 and 1776.

Let us sum up the upparalleled record of the men educated at Princeton during the years of Dr. WITHERSPOON'S administration. Of the four hundred and sixty-nine graduates belonging to that period, one hundred and fourteen were clergymen, thirteen of whom became Presidents of colleges; of the remaining three hundred and fifty-five, one, JAMES MADISON, was for eight years President of the United States; one was Vice-President; six were members of the Continental Congress; twenty bebecame Senators of the United States; twenty-three entered the House of Representatives; thirteen were Governors of States: three were Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and some twenty served as officers in the Revolutionary army. These facts which Prof. HIBBEN has collected demonstrate that WITHERSPOON'S administration gave Prince ton an illustrious name, and placed the college on a high ground of esteem where continuous progress was assured.

Our Guardship for the Golden Horn.

If it be true that the Porte has determined not to allow the Bancroft to pass the Dardanelles, and has rested its decision on the objection raised by Russia, we have a further illustration of the latter's growing importance at Constantinople, and of the fact that, whether acting as friend or foe to Turkey, no other power is so potent as she to decide the destiny of the Levant.

In casting about for the probable motive of Russia for the position she is alleged to have taken, we cannot suspect her of any special discrimination against her friend, the United States; indeed, such a supposition would be negatived by the statement that she also denies the privilege of a guardship to Greece and to Holland, both of which have asked for it.

The presumption is that Russia nominally bases her opposition on the ground that the treaties reserve the privilege of guardships to the co-signatory powers alone. And yet is such a technical objection the sole clue to the alleged decision? The treaty of 1856, arranged for certain small exceptions in favor of the co-signatories alone. But the treaty of London, fifteen years later, in confirming these provisions, expressly allowed the Sultan "to open the said straits, in time of peace, to the ships of friendly and allied powers, if the execution of the stipulations in the treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, should require it." The phrase "friendly and allied powers" is vague, but we believe it has never been interpreted to mean the signers of the treaty alone, nor has the word "allies" been taken in its narrower sense. It would not doubtless bar our country, which is treated as friendly by the Porte.

But the condition that a need of executing the treaty stipulations should be the ground of the Porte's granting of the privilege, might exclude the Bancroft, if insisted on. since it is not pretended that her passage of the straits has anything to do with the enforcement of the treaty. Yet the purpose of the treaty was apparently to give a general discretion to the Porte; and it is on that interpretation that the present request for the Bancroft has been based. The surmise, therefore, is natural, that if Russia objects, it is with a view to pleasing the prejudices of the Sultan in what she probably considers only a minor matter, there being other guardships on the Bosporus which would shelter Americans in need. Russia has her own larger purposes in view, which would lead her to

strengthen her influence with the Porte. But this does not indicate that, if she has made an objection, she would refuse to withdraw it at the request of the United States, and thereby still further spread the impression that she is the real arbiter of the La vant. It is to be noted, too, that the report both of Russia's veto and of the Porte's refusal is still unofficial, and in either or both particulars may prove to be unfounded. Our little vessel may yet, through some means, pass the Dardanelles.

A Chinese Envoy in New York.

An envoy from the Emperor of China has been in this city for the purpose of making inquiry into the condition of the thousands of Chinese who dwell among us. Do they live in safety? Are their rights respected? Do they get fair play in our courts? Are taey permitted to carry on business? Have they any complaint to make as to their treatment? Is it necessary for any purpose that the Emperor should intercede in their behalf?

The envoy, YEN NIEU, has visited the Chinese quarters, held conferences with the Chinese merchants, and made all inquiries necessary to the execution of his mission. He is an official who performs thoroughly any duty to which he may be assigned by

the Pekin Government. How pleasant, surely, will be his report to the mighty potentate who rules China! The Chinese live in perfect safety in New fall of PREMPEH," the poor King of Assanti, course he threw aside his gown, disclosing | York. All their rights are fully respected.

The courts mete out to them that measure of justice which is meted out to other people. They are free as the Americans. can enter into any business that suits them They have not any reason for complaint All of them make a living; not a few of them save money; some of them grow rich; a very small proportion of them are ever guilty of breaking the law; they get along finely with the Americans. There is no need whatever for the Emperor to suffer perplexity or grief on account of his sub jects in New York.

We have not seen the report prepared for presentation to the Solitary One who sits upon the dragon's throne by YEN NIEU but we are confident that it is in accord with the conclusions recently formed among the Chinese here by our distinguished visitor, LI HUNG CHANG.

The School in Cuzco.

The Peruvian Government seems to have taken a retrograde step in its order that the school at Cuzco conducted by missionaries from the United States shall be closed at once. Yet it must not be condemned with out a full knowledge of the facts, since, when the previous troubles arose, it took pains, as we recall the matter, to insure the protection of the missionaries and their safe

conduct to the coast. Cuzco, in the department of the same name, was once the capital of the Incas, and is to-day a thriving city. Situated on the Guatani, one of the headwaters of the Amazon, within the Andes, it has some manufac tures and not a few fine buildings. What there has been, if anything, in the conduct of this particular school to excite the animosity of the people, does not yet clearly appear; and in Lima there is now some criticism of the final decision of the authorities, as a yielding to fanatical influences.

However, whether the course taken has been one of prudence, of timidity, or of conciliating local prejudices, remains to be seen. The immediate fact of importance is that no serious danger to Americans is apprehended. The Marion, under Commander GREEN, is at Callao, and our representatives in Peru will, presumably, also look after American interests and rights.

Registration to-day will involve a little trouble. It will necessitate the answering of a few questions, but it is easy for a man to tell where he lives, his age, and the rest. Nobody who is not ashamed of himself has any reason to be reluctant about giving the information The process of registration will take only a few ninutes. The place of registry is near to every citizen of a voting district. Getting the privijege of voting against Repudiation and the destruction of the honor, the credit, and the prosperity of this republic and all its people, will cost no more time than a man often spends in getting a ticket to a theatre or a check cashed at a bank. It is a glorious privilege for every citizen, a great opportunity, and the little pains required to secure it are a trifling price to pay for it. Get your name registered to-day before you attend to any other duty or seek any other opportunity for gratifying your desires. Thus you will be made ready to assist in destroying Repudiation for all time. Then thank God that you are an American citizen.

If the people are honest, and intelligent, and patriotic, we can be satisfied of this, that this money question will never be settled until the people have secured that kind of policy which they believe is the best kind of policy for all the people.—Bryan's Speech at Tipton. No man was ever chosen President who could

emit a sentence as flat as that. The Richmond Times asks : "Are we

to have a repetition of the election of 1892?" It puts the question after reciting facts which afford indisputable evidences of great fraud at that election, and adds this remark with reference to the coming election: "We earnestly hope, for Virginia's credit, that al

agree that our election shall be honest, a least, let the State's vote go to whomever it will." Is it not humiliating to the great State of Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," leading Virginia journal should feel it neces eary to utter such a protest respecting an election at which the honor of the republic is the It is lamentable. It is terrible.

For weeks past there has been a scarcity of news from the anti-Spanish revolt in the signed at Paris, in closing the Dardanelles. | Philippine Islands. It is more than a fortnight since we learned from Manila that Gen. BLANCO, the Spanish commander there, had prohibited the transmission of any despatches to the foreign press. Previous to that time, BLANCO had defeated the insurgents in every fight, and had daily informed Spain that he must have more troops as his situation was per ilous. It is possible that he is still slaughtering the rebels and shouting for help, and still can turing large numbers of the few Mestizes, who grow more numerous all the time, and still seizing rebel cities which he does not care to hold, It would seem, however, that the Spanish Gov. ernment must receive official advices from BLANCO, for it has been sending him military and naval reënforcements as fast as they could be got ready.

In spite of BLANCO's decree against the news, a piece of intelligence from Manila was recently carried to Shanghai by steamship. It was to the effect that the situation in the Philippines is fraught with danger to Spain.

Russia's project of building a new seaport at Ekatrinograd, in Lapland, on the Atlantic coast, is interesting, not only in its commercial bearings, but as an indication of her feeling in regard to direct communication with the ocean Save for the sense of being pent in within the Baltic as well as the Black Sea, and of being easily "bottled up" by any maritime power strong enough to command the narrow straits leading to those seas, she might not go to those high northern shores for the creation of a commer cial outlet. It is said, however, that the influ ence of the Gulf Stream is so strong there that the proposed port will be open nearly or quite all the year around, while a railroad thither Petersburg, already begun, will add enormously to its commercial facilities. In deed, a great change in the future of Russian Lapland may come from this project.

Logan Carlisle's Joke.

Mr. Loran Carlisle, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, and son of Secretary Carible, is famed among his intimate friends for his wit.
It was during this Administration that Secretary Caritale issued an order that no two members of family should be employed in the Treasury Depart-ment at the same time. This caused several dis-missals and forced resignations, and one young woman whose mother had been forced to leave, en tered indignant protest with Logan.

She pleaded, threatened, and finally said: "Well Mr. Calef Clerk, it's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Both your father and yourself being here the

rule is violated, and I think it a shame that such favoritism should be displayed."

Logan drumm d on his desk with his pencil and wore a far away look. Finally he said: "Well, I guess the old man will have to go." Vote Often-Advice from a Georgia Popo From the Atlanta Constitution

Oh, leave dat gai what you all been co'tin', lay roll roun', en it's time fer votin', 'Yote away, I say', Vote away down souf in Dixie' Oh, leave that 'possum whar you treed him; Yote six times en you'll never need him, Vote away, I say!
Vote away down souf in Dixte:

Ob., it's "Mister Man!" en "How do you do, sub ?"
"Heah's dat money what is long ter you, sub!"
You a say!
Yole away down souf in Dixie! Get up dar, muie! ef yo' head is level, En kick dat mortgage ter de devil! Yote away, I say: Vote away doun souf in Dixie!

THE CONDITION OF OUR FARMERS. Mr. Andrew Carnegte's Letter to the Lon-

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES-Sir: The American farmer is in evidence just now in columns. There is only one authority which covers the whole field-viz., the latest census, that of 1890. From it we learn 1. Total valuation of all farms, \$13.279.252.

2. Value of farms free of encumbrance, \$10,

3. Value of farms encumbered, \$3,054,923,165. Thus between 79 and 80 per cent, in value are entirely free of debt.

The total mortrage debt upon the encumbered farms, valued at \$3.054,023,165, is \$1.085,905,-960, equal to one-third their value. Rate of interest paid was 7.07 per cent., but this has fallen materially since 1800. Thus the farms of the United States exceeding 13,000 millions of dollars in value are mortgaged only to the extent of 1,000 millions, say less than eight per cent. of the "valuation," which is always far below

actual value.

I think you will consider this a very remarkable showing, in face of the terrible pictures drawn of the condition of the American farmer and his crushing load of debt due to the Eastern

and his ornshine load of debt due to the Eastern plutocrats.
Sober writers allege that the mortgage debt since 1890 has tended to decrease. A New York banker managing investments upon farms informed the writer within a year that he had difficulty in obtaining farm mortgages as hither-to, because the farmers were paying off and no longer borrowing freely.

When a writer speaks of these shrewd farmers, who have obtained money at 7.07 per cent, paying 20, 30, and 40 per cent. to "cross-roads storekeeper bankers he draws upon his imagination. When he says that the cross-road storekeeper, who is everywhere, "has good banking facilities," which the farmer in his neighborhood with greater property does not share, or cannot, one does not know upon what he draws.
The letters of Messra, Close and Fish give the

The letters of Messrs, Close and Fish give the facts. As Mr. Close says, the farmers in gen eral in the United States are still "fairly pros

facts. As Mr. Close says, the farmers in general in the United States are still "fairly prosperous"—not as prosperous as they were years ago when their products commanded much higher prices; but the last class in the world which requires sympathy or assistance is still the American farmer. There is discontent among them, of course. Most of the old farmers cleared the cost of their land, sometimes with one crop, often with two. These days have passed, and it is natural they should look back to the "good old times" and grumble. But in general there is a margin each year over living expenses which would make the farmer in any other land rejoice.

The farmer, unfortunately, has been told by a few writers and public men of position—a very few—upon both sides of the Atlantic that lowering the standard of value would raise, and problip double, the price of his products, and that he has a fair claim to a lower standard for repayment of debt because of the unjust bearing which the appreciation of gold has upon him. These men have much to answer for. They have appealed to the cupidity of large classes ignorant of the laws which govern money. But the American people, having at last been brought face to face with the question in its moral aspect, are about to stamp it under foot. Mr. McKinley is probably to be elected by the largest popular plurality ever given to any candidate for the Presidency when all the States voted, and possibly by the largest ever given in the electoral college, and this not through one party, but by a combination of the best elements of both.

The forces of "nonest money." "maintenance of Executive powers," "regard for law," and

party, but by a combination of the best elements of both.

The forces of "nonest money," "maintenance of Executive powers," "regard for law," and "the Supreme Court" have arrayed themselves together as in the war for the Union.

Scarcely a statesman of national reputation, beyond the small band of Senators from allver States, has spoken in support of the Chicago platform. Some Democrats have gone so far as to any they will vote for the hominee for party reasons, although detesting the platform; others announce their intention to vote for Mr. McKinier, Mr. Bryan, attended by a few hobodies, is usually left to do all the speaking himself.

There is now every indication that the vote will be so overwhelmingly in favor of sound money that such legislation can be secured as will take the Government out of the banking business, and settle finally the agitation against the gold standard. Respectfully,

Andrew Carnegie.

CLUNT CASTLE, Sept. 28.

Cheap Silver, Not Free Silver. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one powerful argument that may already have been used by you, but if so has escaped my notice, and it is one that should be of weight with all people of moderate means the wide world over, and which cannot be objected to by fair-minded people of wealth. This argument is that what the people need is cheap silver for the purposes of utility, and not "free" effect

for the purpose of coinage. The day of the iron or brass fork and knife and spoon, cheaply plated, should have passed away, and with it the idea that they are good enough for poor people. The idea that solid silver is only for the rich should lie in the same grave, and both never to rise again. Therefore the aim should be the cheap production of silver, allowing, of course, the mine owner and the miner a living profit. To lower the cost of production and the selling value, and not as our free" silver howling champions are trying to make the masses believe, to double even its present price, should be the motive! Some people may say that brass wedding rings are good enough for poor men's brides, and plated spoons for their children's bread and milk; but the end of the world will have come and gone ere the people themselves can be made to believe such sheer nonsense. Silver, solid silver, is for the masses, and the lower its price the more quickly

masses, see them. John Edward Heaton. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7.

The Campuign in Minnesota,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read with much interest your review of the political situation in Minnesota, but I beg to correct a misstatement of fact touching the campaign in 1892. It is true that Mr. Harrison received only 45 per cent, of the total vote cast, and that the combined Democratic and Populist vote, therefore, exceeded the Republican vote by substantial majority; but it does not follow that "through fusion against the Republicans they would have been in the minority." pens, there was a practical test of the fusion strength in that year, the Democrats having endorsed one of the Populist electors; and with combined vote of 129,000 for the two parties thus fusing, this favored elector received only 110,000 votes -a loss, you will observe, of about 20,000, presumably all Democrats, who refused to follow their party into an alliance with the Populists. This shortage represented 20 per cent. of the full Democratic vote.

Now, if 20 per cent, of the Democratic vot. was lost through fusion on a mere figurehead of an elector in 1892, what will be the result this year, when the entire party has gone into the open arms of the Populists, have adopted all their principles, and some that are even worse, have nominated a Populist candidate for President and a renegade Republican for Governor

A SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRAT. St. PAUL, Oct. 6.

It Puzzles Him. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The nomination

of Bausch for Coroner by Tammany Hall recalls the case of Selson W. Young in '71 or '72. Put forward by the Labor Union for nomination to the State Sen-atr. Sweepy gave him a Coronership. What good a Coroner can be to Labor is a puzzle to me. New Yonk, Oct. 7.

Sir Walter Scott on Golf, From the Badminton Magazine

The following letter was written by the great nov ellst to a Mr. John Cundell of Hope street, Leith, the author of the "Historical Sketch of the Game of Golf." It was to this effect:
"Sm: I should esteem myself happy if I could add

anything to the elaborate account of the game of gold which you were so good as to transmit to me, as I am still an admirer of that manly exercise, which in for mer days I occasionally practised. I should doubt much the assertion that the word 'golf' is derived from the verb'to gowff, or strike hard. On the con-trary, I conceive the verb itself is derived from the game, and that 'to gowff' is to strike sharp and strong as in that amusement, if I were to bazard a conjecture, I should think the name golf is derived from the same Teutonic expression from which the Ger-mans have 'colb,' a club, and the low Dutch 'kolf.' which comes very near the sound of 'goif.' The ex change of the lablal letter b for if is a very o transformation. If I am right, the game of golf will just signify the game of the club. I am, with the best wishes for the sport of the 'Gowff Club' in the field and their conviviality in the olds room, very mucly your and their obedient servant, Walter Scott, "Edis., 9 June, 1824."

From the Detroit Free Press.

She-I think your young friend is entitled to great credit for the way he is doing. He-Yes, and the fellow gets it. He owes more than he can eyer pay.

THE ALLIES OF POPOURACY.

arrendering the Substance of Democracy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- As the tidings of "consummated fusions" in some Western and some Southern States come to Washington, the disheartened Popocrat managers find encourage ment in the hope that by what they call "n union of forces" the popular landslide for Mc-Kinley and honest money may be averted and a number of electoral votes, otherwise doubtful, may be turned into the Bryan column. The basis of such computations is not the vote cast in the Presidential election of 1892, but the vote east in the Congress elections of 1894. In these elections the Republican candidates for Congress in all the States except Utah, not then admitted, polled 5,560,202 votes. The Democratic candidates polled 4,295,748, and the Populists were credited with 1,224,644 votes.

In many of the States, however, the vote for Congressmen in 1894 is by no means a fair test of party divisions at that time or now, for in some of the districts tickets were not run by the Republicans, and in others the Populist candidates, as opponents of the then regular Democracy, received a considerable measure of Republican support. The only pretense of confidence which, at any time, the Popocrats have had in the present campaign has been predicated upon the erroneous and easily disproved notion that the Democratic and Populist vote combined by reason of fusion in a majority of the States would give those States to the Bryan ticket; and consequently every effort has been made to bring about such fusions. For the shadow of Populism, and a mere shadow it is in the most important and really decisive States, and particularly in those having the largest electoral vote, the leaders of the Bryan canvass, tyros in national campaign management, have been ready to surrender the substance of Democratic support, losing thousands of votes of honest money and conservative Democrats in needed States, in order to secure Populist support elsewhere.

Under the test of figures, official and recent, the fallacy of the entire Popocratic claim is made clearly manifest. Below I give the results, in percentages, of the last vote in each State in which an election was held for State officers. This table shows the dearth of Populists in those States where Populist support would be most desirable, and the preponderance of the Populist vote in those where, by reason of their small electoral vote, the issue of the canvass is relatively of little importance:



In the above table the Republican vote cast at

the last election does not, of course, enter into

the computation, though in many States, as the percentages show, the Republican vote exceeds 50 per cent, of the total cast. Democratic and Populist fusion is shown to be highly favorable and desirable to Bryan in three adjoining States, viz: Nebraska, of which he is a resident Colorado, to the southwest of it, and Kansas, to the south. In these a success ful fusion would be sure to be advantageous to the Bryan canvass; and the same is true of a number of the minor States which have three electoral votes only. But what the Popocratic leaders-there are no Popocratic managers in this campaign-fail to see is that for the purpose of securing electoral votes which went for Gen. Weaver in 1892, or those of Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada, they have sacrificed the otherwise assured support of Democratic electors in the big and important States nearer the head of the electoral column. The measure of Populism meagre and, in fact, insignificant vote cast by the Populists in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and Delaware, five States of the East which were carried by the Democratic national ticket in 1892, and almost uniformly in all previous na tional elections for twenty years. During that time, since, in fact, the Presidential election of 1872, Maryland, New York, and Delaware have never faltered. They have been carried by the Democracy in each national election. Connecticut has been uniformly Democratic, except in the contest of 1880, and New York was carried by the Republicans in 1880 and 1888 (though not on the State ticket in the latter year), and for Democratic electors in 1876, 1884, and 1892. In these States, essential to the sno cess of the Democracy in a national fight, the Populists bring no support whatever; on the ntrary, the alliance of the Democrats with them has cost and is costing thousands upon thousands of honest money and conservative Democratic votes. How disproportioned seems to be the exchange for this in the smaller States of the extreme West. The total vote of Idahe for instance, is loss than 20,000; thirty per cent, of it is 6,000; but a falling off of ten per cent, only in the stalwart Democratic State of New Jersey puts it and its' ten electoral votes scourely in the Republican column. The fusions made between the Populists and

the Popocrats, concerning which much startling information has been published from time to time, showing the proportion of Sewall and the proportion of Watson electors agreed upon, accorded or conceded, have all of them been made in practical blindness to the fact that still another "fusion" has been made, not by committees, not by dickering and negotiation, and not by means of conferences and concessions but a veritable and genuine fusion of political forces for this campaign between honest-money Democrats and honest-money Republicans in support of William McKinley, the honest money candidate. These latter fusions, more important by far in their effect upon the vote of the electoral college than any "cast-iron fusions" of the Popocrats and Populists, have their origin in the positive and irrevocable determination of the great body of patriotic and intelligent American voters to stamp out this year, once for all. Communism and Repudiation, and, as the table of figures above given shows, those political leaders who on the ground of expediency have been seeking to justify or explain the surrender of Democratic support in the doubtful and determining States for the shadow of Populist alliance in the minor and unimportant states of the far West, have been proceeding on a policy based on a misunderstanding of the actual political divisions,

A Democrat of the Old School. From the New York Press.

Smith M. Weed of Plattaburgh, who was one of th delegates at large from this State to the Chicago Convention, will vote for Sickinley. He predicted while in town yester by that McKinley would be elected and said that his vote would be cast for the Repub can national ticket. Clinton county, he said, would increase its usual Republican majority of three or four hundred to three or four thousand in November. One-half of the Democrats in my section will vot for McKiniey," he added, " and I think McKiniey will carry this State by 250,000 majority. Bryan has no chance of election, because the people of this country have not gone wild yet. I do not consider Bryan a Democrat, and have no healtancy in voting against

West about Palmer and Buckner?" "Oh, they will get some votes, but not many," he replied. "The old Democratic veterans, the real lemocrats, will not waste their votes. They will

step up and cast them for McKinley and Hobart."

Contributory negligence does not seem an an-

\$500,000 FOR KEEPING SORER. Young Crocker Avoided Intextention for Five Years and Claims the Portune,

for the Shadow of Popullam, It Seems, From the San Transision Chronisle. The Superior Court was asked yes, enday to stermine whether George Crocker has been a sober man during the past five years. Upon the determination of this question depends the

iegal right of Crocker to a fortune of more than \$500,000. George Crocker is a son of the late tharles Crocker. Because of his dissipated habits he was excluded from receiving his have of his father's estate under his tather's will

now develops, provision was made for him in different way. The question as to Crocker's sobrlety or large of sobriety is submitted for judicial derterming. tion in a suit filed yesterday. The plainting n the action are Charles F. Crocker and Wil.

In the action are Charles F. Crocker and Wil-liam H. Crocker as trustees of a trust-created by their father on April 22, 1887. The defend-ants are George Crocker, the beneficiary of the trust, and the minor children of Charles F, and William H. Crocker, and Harriet V. Alex-ander, the only daugnter of Charles Crocker. The complished shows that the plaintiffs hold in trust 490 \$1,000 bonds of the Southern Pa-cific Branch Railway Commany. They received the bonds under an agreement which has been in force ever since the death of Charles Crocker, which occurred on Aug. 14, 1888. Under the agreement they were given power to handle the property free from any order of court, and to receive and invest the income as they deemed best. The complaint continues: to receive and invest the income as they deemed best. The complaint continues:

"And said written agreement further provided and provides that if at any time within fitten years after the death of said thrings Crocker the said trustees or their survivors or successors shall be satisfied that his son, the said George Crocker, shall, at any time after the said 32d day of April, 1887, for the space of five years continuously abstain from space of five years continuously abstain from

after the said 22d day of April, 1887, for the space of five years continuously abstain from the use of spiritous, vinous, and mail liquors to the extent that he shall not during such period have been intoxicated, then at such time the whole of said trust property with the interest thereon and the income thereof shall vest in and become the property of the said george Crocker, and that the said trustees and their survivors and successors shall thereupon assign, transfer, and deliver the same to said George Crocker."

It was further provided that should George Crocker die without faifilling the condition of the trust, or fail, for any reason, to observe

It was further provided that should George Crecker die without fuifilling the condition of the trust, or fail, for any reason, to observe such condition, the trust property was to go in equal shares to the children of Challes F. and William H. Crocker and Mrs. Alexander.

Although Charles Crocker died in 1888, Geo. Crocker for several years made no effort to meetthe condition imposed by his father. His start on a career of sobriety was made on Sept. 22, 1891. The five years were up last Tuesday, George now declares that he was soler during the entire time and has made a demand upon his brothers to be placed in possession of the property which they hold in trust.

The plaintiffs say in their complaint that they are willing and ready to deliver the property. They have been advised, however, that the defendants have a right to question George's declaration of his sobriety. For that reason they are unable to make delivery except at a great personal risk, which they do not care to assume, and hence their application to the court.

The plaintiffs ask for a judicial finding that George is entitled to his property. It such a finding is had, they ask for a judicial decree settling and approving their accounts and authorizing immediate delivery and conveyance of the property to the beneficiary of the trust.

Reference is made in the complaint to the will of Crocker, dated May 2, 1887. By this will the residue of the estate was bequeathed to his widow, Mary A. Crocker, and his sons. Charles F. and William H. Crocker. An agreement made the same day excepted from the residue the property which had previously been conveyed in trust for George Crocker.

SHE'SAN OCTOGENARIAN SCORCHER Miss Tates Claims to Be the Oldest Wheel-woman on the Pacific Coast,

From the San Prancisco Examine Miss Christina E. Yates claims the distinction of being the oldest wheelwoman in the State. She is proud of the record she has made awheel, and stands ready to meet any woman of her age on the coast, either in a contest of skilful riding or as a matter of endurance. Miss Yates is 80 years old. She says that age does not count when it comes to riding a bicycle. She can wheel her way over the

roughest roads, and seldom gets weary. Miss Yates resides at 960 Grove street, Oakland, where she can be seen almost any day going out for her exercise. She gave an exhibition of riding yesterday morning in Jefferson Park, Cakland, in the presence of a numson Park, Oakland, in the presence of a num-ber of people. The way she sailed around the paths and cut the figure eight with the wheel was a revelation to a few young damsels who had been inclined to make some fun of the aged excler. But Miss Yates does not fear the smiles of the younger members of her sex. On the contrary, she enjoys attracting some attention, and is pleased to be recognized as the champion old lady rider.

on the contrary, she enjoys attracting some attention, and is bicased to be recognized as the champion old lady rider.

Miss Yakes had for an escort yesterday E. G. Wilbur, the man who can stand on his head while riding a wheel. Some times, by way of a change, Mr. Wilbur takes a trip into the country, riding on a single raflroad rail in order to astonish the natives. It was under the care of Mr. Wilbur that Miss Yates first learned to ride a wheel. The has made such a success that her teacher will now show has how to become a trick rider, Y The old lady has never been timed on any of her trips, and consequently has not established a time record, but she will do so before long.

Miss Yakes does not like bloomers. She does not believe they are just the proper thing, and so refuses to wear them. Experience has taught her, she says, that a light dress skirt does very well.

The believe I am the oldest woman bicycle.

taught her, she says, that a light dress sairs does very well.

"I believe I am the oldest woman bicycle rider on the coast," said Miss Yates, after giving an exhibition of her ricing and posing for her picture. "I am proud of it, and I intend to hold the record. I do not believe there is a woman of my age in the State who can outdo me in ordinary or trick riding. It was queer the way I learned to ride. I saw a lot of these old gray-headed men around town sailing along on wheels, and I came to the conclusion that there must be something good in it. I said to myself, If an old mae can ride a wheel surely an old woman can equal him. So I so: a wheel and commenced to ride, and now here I am, a maiden lady of 80 years, and the champion rider of my sex as to age. In a short time I am going back to my old home in Columbus. I am, a maiden lady of 80 years, and the cham-nion rider of my sex as to age. In "short time I am going back to my old home in Columbus, O., and I m just zoing to astonish the natives. Won't the old beys open their eyes when they see Christina coming into town on a wheel and cutting a figure eight on the way."

"Wonderful old woman," said Mr. Wilbur, after he had scorched around the track with the old lady. "I'll challenge her against any-body of her age in the State either as a distance or a trick rider. I don't believe there is any old man of 80 who can beat her."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

From Bologna and Berne, as well as from firth tious universities in the United States, fraudulent nedical degrees are being issued. Capt Slocum of Boston, with his thirteen ton sloop Spray, has reached Newcastle, New South

Wales, on his solitary sall around the world. While Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was visiting Bucharest after the formal opening of the Iron Gates of the Danube Canal, he bestowed or Queen Elisabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) the Order of Merit for science and art.

Russia is employing the schoolmaster to secure

her conquests. Schools have been established in Mery and eight other towns in the region beyon! the Caucasus where the Russian language is used in teaching by the side of the native tongues. Windows along the route of the Czar in Paris were let at very high prices. Top-story windows on the Champs Elysées and in the Faubourg St. net-main brought \$50, while those on the first floor

fetched from \$200 to \$600. M. Moissan states in the Annules de Clinic et de Physique that the most stable compounds known science disappear in the electric furnace. The only exceptions are the perfectly crystallized bordes, siticides, and carbides discovered by him. These,

he thinks probable are original constituents of the globe and must still exist in some of the stars. Ten of the Judges of the English High Court of Justice remain on the beach, though they are entitled to retire on full pension. Lord Esler, 198 Master of the Holls, has been twenty eight to 178 on the bench, Baron Pollock twenty-four, I at Justice Lindley twenty-one, Lord Justice La and Justice Hawkins twenty, and Justices Mathew,

Cave, Kay, Chitty, and North Afteen years or more. Commander Henry James of the Royal Navi. reminiscences. When he entered the navy the senior officer was Admiral of the Fleet Sir l . r Parker, who had served under officers that had fought at Cape La Hogue in 1602, three lives the fam III. and the statieth year of Queen Victoria

table plea in French courts. A man uining a Narbonne restaurant drew a 100 franc in from his pocketbook to pay for his dinner, wells his soup was cooling. The bill flew into the soup, well fished out and placed on the edge of the table to dry, when it fell to the floor. An intelligent pe

in the room thought it was for him and swallout it. The owner of the note then sued the pootie # master for the hundred francs, and the local sours has decided that the latter must pay.